UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/076,181	02/12/2002	Hal Hildebrand	2222.5390002	8962

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EXAMINER
BATES, KEVIN T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2153	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/076,181	HILDEBRAND ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kevin Bates	2153	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 November 2007</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>10-27 and 29-35</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>10-27 and 29-35</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10-29-07, 11-13-07</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is in response to a communication made on November 7,

2007.

The Information Disclosure Statements filed October 29, 2007 and November 13,

2007 has been considered.

Claims 1-9 and 28 have been cancelled.

Claims 29-35 have been newly added.

Claims 10-27 have been amended.

Claims 10-27 and 29-35 are pending in this application.

Claim Objections

Claims 30 and 32 are objected to because of the following informalities: It

appears in both claims that "first" is misspelled by "firs". Appropriate correction is

required.

In the interest of expedited prosecution, the Examiner would like to note that

several of the present claims (i.e., 10, 18, and 21) use functional language to describe

claim elements. For example, the terms "configured for", "configured to", "enabled for",

"adapted for", and "adapted to" raise questions as to the limiting effect of the functional

language that follows them. The Examiner recommends amending the claims to contain

positive recitations of the actions performed by the claim elements, rather than merely

stating that the elements are "configured to" perform some future act. In the event that a

hardware element is intended to contain software, which when executed, causes the

hardware element to perform a function, the language of the claim should clearly

express that relationship.

In the interest of expedited prosecution, all of these limitations have been

rejected below, but Applicant is encouraged to amend the system/apparatus claims so

that the claimed functions are positively recited, to ensure that those limitations may be

given patentable weight.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 10-27 and 29-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Misra (5757920) in view of Rai (6421714).

Regarding claims 10, 18 and 21, Misra teaches a method for providing access

management comprising:

(a) authenticating <u>access privileges of a user to</u> a first (Column 7, lines 53 – 65)

and <u>a second</u> server machine (Column 5, lines 10 – 21) <u>whereby the first and second</u>

<u>server machine are configured to comprise a secured item (Column 5, lines 10 - 14);</u>

and

Misra does not explicitly indicate <u>preventing access to a first one of the first and</u>

<u>the second server machine while the user is accessing a second one of the first and</u>

<u>second server machine.</u>

Rai teaches a system of a mobile user where if the user leaves the access point

of a first server and enters the access of a second server (Column 6, lines 38 – 51), the

user start issuing commands to the new server and the system reconfigures the second

server to handle the user requests (Column 8, lines 36 – 44) and deletes the user's

access to the first server (Column 8, lines 42 – 44) thus with no access ability to the first

server, than access is prevented unless the user is then reconfigured to access the first

server.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use Rai's teaching of handing-off user access to Misra's

teaching in order to support Misra's secure login to the network, while allowing that

security to be passed to a new access point without having to re-authenticate the user.

Regarding claims 29, 31, and 34, Misra teaches the method as recited in claims

10, 18, and 21, wherein step (a) comprises:

(a1) authenticating the user with the first server machine with respect to a previous access request (Column 7, lines 53 – 65);

(a2) subsequently receiving a current access request via the second server machine (Column 5, lines 10 – 21); and

(a3) authenticating the user with the second server machine with respect to the current access request (Column 5, lines 10 – 21, where the user roams into a second domain).

Regarding claims 30, 32, and 35, Misra teaches the method as recited in claims 29, 31, and 34.

Misra does not explicitly indicate that wherein step (b) comprises:

(b1) upon receiving the current access request via the second server machine, identifying a first local module previously supporting the user at the first server machine;

(b2) reconfiguring the first local module at the first server machine to remove support for the user at the firs server machine;

(b3) identifying a second local module to support the user at the second server machine; and

(b4) reconfiguring the second local module at the second server machine to add support for the user at the second server machine.

Rai teaches a system of a mobile user where if the user leaves the access point of a first server and enters the access of a second server (Column 6, lines 38 – 51), the

user start issuing commands to the new server and the system reconfigures the second server to handle the user requests (Column 8, lines 36 – 44) and deletes the user's access to the first server (Column 8, lines 42 – 44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Rai's teaching of handing-off user access to Misra's teaching in order to support Misra's secure login to the network, while allowing that security to be passed to a new access point without having to re-authenticate the user.

Regarding claims 11, 22, and 25, Misra teaches a method as recited in claims 29, 31, and 21, wherein step (a1) authenticates both the user and a client machine being used by the user (Column 4, line 66 – Column 5, line 9).

Regarding claims 12 and 26, Misra teaches a method as recited in claims 29 and 21, wherein the first and the second server machine are access points for the user to gain access to the secured item (Column 5, lines 10 – 14).

Regarding claims 13 and 23, Misra teaches a method as recited in claims 29 and 32, wherein when the user is at a first location, the user interacts over a network with the first server machine, and when the user is at a second location, the user interacts over a network with the second server machine using a second client machine at the second location (Column 5, lines 10 – 21).

Regarding claims 14, 20, and 27, Misra teaches a method as recited in claims 30, 32, and 35, wherein said method further comprises: determining, prior to steps (b1), (b2), (b3), and (b4), whether the user is permitted to gain access from a second location to the secured item via the second server machine (Column 5, lines 10 – 16).

Regarding claim 15, Misra teaches a method as recited in claim 39, wherein said step (a1) occurs while the user is at a first location, and wherein step (a2) occurs while the user is at a second location (Column 5, lines 10 – 21, wherein the system has a home location with maintains the credentials and authorization, which is then distributed through the server system).

Regarding claims 16 and 24, Misra teaches a method as recited in claims 17 and 33, wherein said method further comprises:

(a4) <u>upon receiving the current access request to access the secured item via the second server machine</u>, determining permitted locations from which the user is permitted to access to the secured item;

(a5) determining, whether the second location is one of the permitted locations for the user; and

(a6) bypassing steps (b1), (b2), (b3), and (b4) when step (a5) determines that the second location is not one of the permitted locations for the user (Column 5, lines 10 – 21).

Regarding claims 17, 19, and 33, Misra teaches a method as recited in claims 30, 31, and 32, wherein:

when the user is at the first location, the user interacts over a network with the first server machine using a first client machine at the first location, and

when the user is at the second location, the user interacts over a network with the second server machine using a second client machine at the second location

(Column 3, line 67 – Column 4, line 7; Column 4, line 66 – Column 5, line 2; Column 5,

lines 10 – 19, wherein the user and machine locations are roaming in the system and

which ever domain the user/machine combination logs in at it connects to that domains

controller which is the same location as the machine location).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed November 7, 2007 have been fully considered but

they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that the combination of Misra and Rai does not disclose

preventing access to the first server machine when the second server machine is being

used to access the secure item. The examiner disagrees, the combination of Misra and

Rai teach a roaming user that travels from a first domain to another (Misra, Column 1,

lines 15 - 35) which includes the hand-off teaching of Rai, that when the user enters a

new zone or domain, it creates a new session and deletes the old one (Column 8, lines

36 – 44). The idea that the session and certificate between the user and the first

domain gets removed means that the user can no longer use the first server or domain

for access unless ether the user creates another hand-over to the old domain, or

authenticates himself. These steps show that the user is being prevented access

through that server unless he is being re-authenticated or additional steps are

performed to move his session once again.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Bates whose telephone number is (571) 272-3980. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 am - 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glen Burgess can be reached on (571) 272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
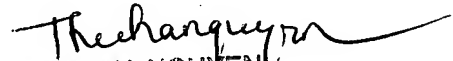
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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kevin Bates
January 11, 2008

THU HA NGUYEN/
PRIMARY EXAMINER